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# RECENT LITERATURE

## NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

**Ueber Gesetzmässigkeiten in der Geschichte ("historische Gesetze").**—"Historical laws" are uniformities in special areas of social experience. The arguments against the possibilities of law in history are the universal evidence of freedom and originality in the individual; the large and necessary share of chance in human events; and the infinite number and variety of new combinations and situations in history. But though individuals have always been the bearers of events, they themselves can only be understood in relation to the whole. Historical generalization is possible only by means of comparison. The historian of necessity constantly compares types. The type expresses, not the concrete content, but the general form assumed by that; and this form is an integral and organic part of historical knowledge. The presuppositions of all historical construction are: the limited number and variety of elements with which generalization is concerned, and the finite range of combinations among them. Both these presuppositions are actually present. The historian is able to grasp the individual occurrence only by reducing it to a few known forms or types. Mere historical perception of reality without concepts is blind. The historical sciences, therefore, stand in constant need of the concepts developed by the systematic social sciences. Every branch of historical science demands for its correlate a general, theoretical, and systematic science of the same genus. The historical social sciences supply the content, the systematic ones the form of human experience.—Franz Eulenburg, *Archiv für Sozialwissenschaft und Sozialpolitik*, XXXV, 299-365. P. W.

**Neuorientierung in der Sozialpolitik?**—The working-class struggle for emancipation, by making use of the state for the attainment of its ends, has created not the means of liberation but the fetters that bind it to the existing order. The state had been appealed to as a counterweight against private enterprise. In consequence of the economic functions allotted to it, it is today perhaps the greatest of all capitalistic entrepreneurs. In the hope of saving large masses of workers from the blows and the insecurity of a free capitalistic labor market, the organization and activities of the state have been extended, with the result that these working masses, "emancipated from capitalism," are less free today and less able to determine their own lot than any proletarian masses in free private enterprise. We can no longer speculate on the dialectic self-elimination of capitalism or its displacement by other formations, but can only look forward to a strengthening and extension alongside of it of such other forms; none of these being democratic or socialistic, but all necessarily bureaucratic in structure: the state, the trade union, the co-operative society. It is the task of the future to select and develop that form of organization which liberates the largest measure of spiritual vitality, demands the maximum of individual self-determination, and involves the minimum of dead forms of authority.—Alfred Weber, *Archiv für Sozialwissenschaft und Sozialpolitik*, January, 1913. P. W.

**La dernière évolution de la théorie de l'évolution.**—The position of De Vries in botany that species arise not by a slow process of natural selection of the fittest, but by the sudden appearance of entirely new forms due to mysterious and independently operative causes, receives confirmation in the fields of zoölogy, philosophy, and sociology. Bergson's conception of "creative evolution" represents a direct denial of the theory of Darwin and Spencer, and a return to the independent creation of Linne and Cuvier. Under the auspices of this movement of thought syndicalism has grown up. A merit of the new doctrine is its recognition of the normal and necessary function of revolution in the life process. Its fundamental fallacy is its view of periodic revolutions as the result of sudden causes intervening at the point of shock and unconnected with the antecedent evolutionary process. Just as the

mediaeval negation of movement had finally to bow before the "Eppur si move," so the present exaggeration of movement and its forcible withdrawal from the sway of all law will have to bow before the inviolable laws of the universal rhythm of things, which excludes all arbitrariness and all disordered creation.—Achille Loria, *Revue internationale de sociologie*, December, 1912. P. W.

**Chinas Erwachen.**—Closer observation of the Chinese reveals the error of the current belief that they have recognized the absolute superiority of the occidental or of "Christian" culture. They are even today in no way disposed to admit this, least of all those who are most concerned in the welfare of their people. On the contrary, they wish to remain, first and last, Chinese, and to protect as completely as possible the essential character of their own culture from European influence. They freely admit that occidental civilization is at present superior to theirs in material means—the means of war, of transportation, of production. But they deny any moral superiority. Their conviction as to the higher humaneness of their own mores has only been accentuated through contact with occidentals. The innermost nature of our modern civilization is aggressive, that of the Chinese passive, quietistic. As we foresee a "yellow peril" so they are confronted by a "white peril."—Dr. Georg Wegener, *Zeitschrift für Politik*, VI. Bd., 4. Heft. P. W.

**Valuation as a Social Process.**—We may distinguish two types of values: human-nature values, which spring quite directly from universal conditions, and institutional values in which the influence of relatively transient social conditions is greater, e.g., valuation of salt and valuation of poetry, of loyalty, and of church attendance. There is no sharply dividing line and the two may conflict. Each has its public and its private aspect. The public aspect includes all the persons and objects which enter into the calculation. The private aspect is simply the way in which the individual works up the material that he gets from the outside.—Charles H. Cooley, *Psychological Bulletin*, December, 1912. S. A. Q.

**La conscience collective et le bien obligatoire.**—The knowledge of good and evil is obtained from a study of the widest possible range of human experience. In other words, it is a collective rather than an individual conscience upon which we must depend, for it voices the wisdom of all ages and conditions of life. This collective conscience teaches us that the fundamental obligation is to submit the individual will to the general will, which has developed through the centuries, and which manifests itself today in the élite of humanity.—Arthur Bauer, *Revue philosophique*, June, 1912. S. A. Q.

**Studien über den industriellen Arbeiterwechsel.**—Studies of certain Prussian plants in five selected industries, involving on the average 175,000 men, reveal the following factors as operative in bringing about change of work: nature of the industry, chemical versus textile; local conditions, transportation facilities, housing; depression or increased activity; time of year, especially summer; seasonal nature of some trades; age and marital condition of workers; sex; skill; willingness to change; age and size of the business; care for personal health.—Friedrich Syrup-Gleiwitz, *Archiv für exakte Wirtschaftsforschung*, No. 2, 1912. S. A. Q.

**La mission essentielle du droit international.**—The International Postal Union and the other conventions of Berne are international organizations for special purposes. But in the Hague Peace Conferences and in the proposed Court of Arbitration lies the possibility of a single world union of states to handle all international matters. They have already taken up rules of warfare, and are now beginning to consider difficulties arising in time of peace not only between nations but also between citizens of one country and foreign powers. In addition to the organization of this jurisdiction a positive law is being formed and is already partially codified. From this the activity of the union is bound to extend to matters of international administration.—W. Schücking, *La vie internationale*, No. 8, 1912. S. A. Q.

**Syndicalisme et internationalisme.**—Labor organizations which have been for the defense of the rights of the workers have been of a political character—socialism

—or of an economic character—syndicalism. This paper deals primarily with the latter. In form of organization, syndicalism progresses from the local syndicate, composed of workers of allied professions within a restricted locality, up to the National Federation of those local societies. General authority over the Federation is vested in a National Center of Federations of Syndicates, and these in turn unite in the International Secretariat of National Centers. In 1911 twenty-three countries were organized with National Centers, eighteen of which were affiliated with the International Secretariat. These national organizations represent a total of 7,655,961 members, an increase of 5,322,700 in seven years. In number of members Germany ranks first, having almost a third of the total, and the United States is second. The international organization attempts to centralize and unify the whole movement by drawing up international codes of syndicalists, making recommendations, and acting as counsel or intermediary when necessary. French syndicalists are partisans of direct action, the general strike and sabotage.—Albert Marinus, *La vie internationale*, No. 4, 1912. E. E. E.

**Race Development by Industrial Means, among the Moros and Pagans of the Southern Philippines.**—A great part of the population of the Philippines is made up of wild and warlike tribes of pagans and Mohammedans, who inhabit principally the large island of Iindanao. They are entirely under a military government which is executed under American administration with fairness and wisdom. The government is attempting by means of improved methods of agriculture, new transportation facilities, and a multitude of other industrial devices to bring about among them a new economic condition. The chief instrument for their improvement is found in the system of exchanges, or trading stores, which are now established at prominent centers throughout their territory. These are under government supervision, and afford not only an opportunity for the wild people to buy things dear to them, but also market facilities for the exchange of articles of native production. The exchange is neutral ground where the bitterest enemies meet and traffic in perfect safety and harmony and gradually come to forget old scores. As a result of this system commercial enterprise is stimulated, good roads movements are having a practical realization, and piracy, clan feuds, and barbarism are giving way. The wild men are themselves sensible and appreciative of the improved conditions, and are coming to consider the American government in the light of a genuine benefactor.—J. P. Finley, *Journal of Race Development*, January, 1913. E. E. E.

**La vie internationale et l'effort pour son organization.**—With the development of relations between the nations of the world civilization is becoming more and more an international matter, and the international phases of our activities are demanding more and more of our attention. With the widening of methods of intercommunication nations are less isolated and less able to live unto themselves alone. The world at large would be greatly benefited by an organization and unification of its manifold interests. New and higher ideals would be created, the acquiring and dissemination of knowledge would be facilitated, mutual understandings between nations would be increased, and a day of international peace would be hastened if the interest of civilization were considered by all men in their world-aspect. The International Organization is a system intended to co-ordinate and harmonize all the circumstances which have to do with international life. It is not for the mere purpose of acquiring information relative to the many fields of human activity, but is primarily an organization for effective action toward the ends indicated.—H. La Fontaine and P. Otlet, *La vie internationale*, No. 1, 1912. E. E. E.

**Social Denmark.**—The Danish people are endowed with peculiar faculty for spontaneous co-operation and self-disciplined organization. The co-operative plan has been thoroughly tested in the rural communities, and proven successful in the dairy, slaughterhouse and egg industries. Trade unionism in the towns, as well as employers' associations, have been developed and are proving efficient. They have broadened their scope of activity so as to become recognized by the state as sick clubs, aid societies, etc. Insurance against unemployment has been encouraged and aided by the states, there being fifty-one organizations of this kind. Labor exchanges

have been created as corollary to these insurance societies. The state has amply provided for industrial accidents, poor and helpless, old age, invalidity, protection of children where parents have become unable to provide or protect.—P. Schou, *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, November, 1912. R. E. S.

**Divorce Law and Its Reform.**—The differences between the majority and the minority reports of the Royal Commission of Divorce have been considered sufficient to render the whole work nugatory. But as a matter of fact there is a very great amount of agreement in the two reports, and the matter should not be dropped.—H. Gorell Barnes, *Contemporary Review*, January, 1913. R. E. S.

**Comparative Measurements of the Changing Cost of Living.**—Two series of index numbers—one for food, another for “other than food”—for American and international prices, show a decline in prices from 1860 to 1896, and a prolonged advance from 1896 to 1912. Cheaper transportation was responsible for part of the decline, and cessation of railroad building on a large scale, coupled with increasing consumption, resulted in the rise following 1896. The extensive use of farm machinery has lowered the cost of production but resulted in an exodus from the agricultural occupations which tended to produce a rise of prices. The increased production of gold has greatly increased the instability of the price level, and so made necessary an optional multiple standard.—J. P. Norton, *Science*, January 31, 1913. R. E. S.

**Women's Wages in Chicago.**—It is important to ascertain whether available data on women's wages in Chicago might be used to show the necessity of a minimum wage law. Eight retail stores, seventy men's clothing establishments, eleven paper box factories, eight candy factories, one corset factory, and seven packing-houses were chosen, employing over 30,000 women and girls. It was discovered that the majority of these persons are being paid less than \$7 a week, while thousands are being paid less than \$5 a week. The cost of living is greater than the average girl can afford. These girls do not “go wrong.” Their energy and health are dissipated and they are sent to convalescent homes or to tuberculosis sanatoria.—Edith Abbott, *Journal of Political Economy*, February, 1913. R. E. S.

**Agricultural Credit in the United States.**—The United States is behind every other important country in the development of short-time non-mortgage credit for farmers. Existing banking facilities for agricultural credit are poor, and the demand for such loans is practically nil. The chief reasons for this backwardness in agricultural credit are: (1) the vast agricultural domain easily acquired by settlement, (2) the prevailing prosperity of American farmers, (3) nomadic character of a large part of the agricultural population, (4) rapid growth of commercial and manufacturing business, (5) obstacles which inhibit a farmer's credit demand. This credit demand is being increased by: (1) increased value of land, (2) increased use of agricultural machinery, (3) more extensive fertilization of soil, (4) greater amount of intensive agriculture. The following proposed solutions are worthy of consideration: (1) the establishment of government agricultural banks, (2) governmental guaranty of such a bank established with private capital, (3) encouragement of farmers in organizing co-operative credit societies, (4) more effective utilization of our present banking facilities in the interest of the farmer.—E. W. Kemmerer, *American Economic Review*, December, 1912. R. E. S.

**The Importance of Venereal Disease.**—It is estimated that fully one-eighth of all human diseases and suffering comes from gonorrhea and syphilis; that 810 of every 1,000 married men in New York have, or have had, gonorrhea, and a great majority of the wives of these men have been infected; that there are 200,000 syphilitics in New York City; that 80 per cent of ophthalmia in babies, and 20 to 25 per cent of all blindness is caused by gonococcus infection; that 60 to 80 per cent of all infected children die before being born or come into the world with the mark of death upon them; that 80 per cent of the women who die from diseases of the reproductive organs are killed by gonorrhea. In 1911, 12 per cent of the United States navy force were infected by venereal diseases. In the army, in 1910, the venereal ratio was 13 per cent. Millions of dollars are spent yearly in this country for the care of venereal

patients and almost nothing spent in prevention.—John H. Cunningham, Jr., *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, January 16, 1913. R. H.

**On the Education of the Public in Relation to the Prevention of Tuberculosis.**—The attention of the public should be called to the causes of tuberculosis, to the methods by which the contagion gains access to the body, and the conditions which lead to its becoming inoperative and powerless for harm. The two most obvious sources are expectoration and infected milk. The disease gains access to the body through the air passages, the digestive tract, or, rarely, the skin, or, in exceptional cases, directly from parent to offspring before birth. The powers of the individual should be strengthened to resist contagion. The deadliest enemies of the disease are sunlight, fresh air, cleanliness, etc. An old patient is the best missionary. The plan of education should include traveling exhibitions and caravans, with popular lectures well illustrated, and the distribution of literature.—Theodore Dyke Acland, *The Practitioner*, January, 1913. R. F. C.

**Unemployment and the Public Health.**—Unemployment is a serious economic loss, and a menace to health; it also aggravates the problem of overcrowding, and often produces lack of stamina and moral indifference and undermines self-respect. Remedies should include preventive measures to reduce the risk due to physical defects, care committees in the schools, compulsory daily attendance at continuation classes of all unemployed lads under nineteen, the performance of the maximum amount of public work in slack seasons, the reduction of the number of casual laborers, employment in afforestation projects, and rural gardens for workingmen. Physical handicaps play an important part in the inability to secure work, but by no means always render the persons incapable of all work.—B. Seeböhm Rowntree, *Journal of the Royal Sanitary Institute*, February, 1913. R. F. C.

**Sex-Instruction in School.**—In a Cincinnati school located in a slum district a course of sex-instruction was given to both boys and girls of the two upper classes by the writer and Dr. Nora Crotty. As a result the atmosphere of the schoolroom became altogether different. The children became more cleanly and developed self-respect and respect for others. New confidential relations with the teachers were developed. The children carried the influence with them, too, outside the schoolroom, into their homes and among their playmates. The wholesome influence of the instruction continued after their school days were over in a surprisingly large number of cases. Proper self-instruction in the home is desirable, but until this goal is reached careful instruction should be given in the schools. The prepared lectures might well be given first before the parents, giving them an opportunity to suggest changes.—Philip Zenner, *Journal American Medical Association*, February 1, 1913. R. F. C.

**Health Departments and Housing.**—Every city or town of sufficient size to have organized health control is already infected with the deadly virus of the slum. The prevention and cure of bad housing conditions must proceed along three lines: (1) New dwellings and tenements must be constructed so as to afford suitable living accommodation. (2) Every old house unfit for habitation must be demolished or made fit. (3) All habitations must be maintained in good repair and sanitary condition. The same standards should be set for living rooms in all classes of buildings. A trained inspection force is needed acting upon its own initiative as well as upon complaints. An individual record system for each home should be maintained through periodical house-to-house inspection. The privy vault and outside toilet should be abolished. Bulletins should be published regularly to develop an informed, alert, and exacting public opinion. Health officers should be given larger appropriations and larger authority to enforce laws.—Charles B. Ball, *American Journal of Public Health*, January, 1913. R. F. C.

**The Abolition of the Russian "Mir."**—In 1906 the attitude of the Russian government was suddenly changed in regard to its system of communal land tenure. Previously the "Mir" was considered as the historic cornerstone of the whole political and economic fabric. There had been a steadily growing exodus from the commune; there were great waves of peasant revolt in 1904-5; the peasants needed to have

more acres to enable them to live on the land with their families, therefore it was decided that the system of communal land tenure must go. The promulgation of the edict was carried on by Prime Minister M. Stolypin. It was accepted by the Duma in 1910 and became a proper law. This meant that richer peasants were to be protected and become individual landowners. It meant also that the poorer element of the commune must be cared for. By a careful administrative plan a vast emigration into Siberia was organized for this element. Thus it might seem that the whole system was broken. An analysis of the facts points to a different conclusion. (1) Statistics show a great decrease of emigrants to Siberia, and in 1911, 50 per cent of those who went returned to Russia. (2) To June 1, 1911, only 23 per cent of communal householders had expressed their desire of leaving the commune. Of these only 16 per cent have adopted as personal property the land they own in the commune. (3) In order to guarantee any economic independence to the peasant, a redistribution of the land is necessary, so that he may have his plots of land in one block in one place. To January 1, 1911, only 8 per cent of all communal householders had applied for such redistribution and only 2.6 per cent had actually received their land in one block. (4) In many cases the peasants who had left the "Mir" desired to return. This created a complication, as in some cases they were received, but in others they were not.—Boris Lebedeff, *Contemporary Review*, January, 1913. J. H. K.

**Die neuere volkswirtschaftliche Gesetzgebung Schwedens.**—(1) Financial legislation: An income tax law and a property tax law were both established in 1910. Both are progressive, the income beginning with 800 Kr. and the property with 6,000 Kr. Certain allowances for necessary expenditures, for children and for sickness are deducted from incomes which are to be taxed. In 1910 a progressive inheritance tax was also instituted with a four-class provision. The liquor industry is controlled by allowing only 5 per cent to go to the individual stockholders, the rest flowing into a general taxable fund. (2) Commercial legislation: In general the legislation is for the purpose of controlling stock companies. The policy is to require the directors to place their own shares in the general fund which is taxable. No banking association may have property other than that necessary for banking purposes. Monthly statements by government experts must be issued. (3) Agricultural legislation: A provision of 1907 states that a farm shall not be rented for less than five or more than fifty years. No land companies are allowed to own land fit for agricultural purposes. The government provides for experiment stations. (4) Social legislation: No corporation can be formed with less than five members; each member has one vote. A new law provides for government supervision of societies which care for the sick and for burials. The country is divided into seven districts for the purpose of controlling the labor situation. In each district a government official is stationed with power to regulate all differences between employers and employees. The hours of employment for women must be such as to assure eleven continuous hours of rest. This rest period must include the hours from 10 P.M. to 5 A.M.—Von Sven Helander, *Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie und Statistik*, October, 1912. J. H. K.

**The Movement of Rural Population in Illinois.**—Within the last decade the population of the state of Illinois has increased 16.9 per cent. During the same period the urban population has increased 30.4 per cent, while the rural population has increased only 0.3 per cent. Separating the latter into its two component parts, it is found that the village population has increased 11.1 per cent and that the farm population has decreased over 7 per cent. There has been an improved and an increased farm acreage but the number of farms has decreased 5 per cent. The number of families rather than the size of the families has experienced the greater decrease. The chief explanation for this decrease is the introduction of more machinery and the substitution of horse-power, gasoline, or electricity for man-power. The improvement of machinery and transportation has made the small village less necessary to the farmer. Except in cases of crop movements he usually patronizes the larger centers. There is strong evidence that many of these smaller villages will soon be abandoned.—H. E. Hoagland, *Journal of Political Economy*, November, 1912. J. H. K.

**The Modern Newspaper.**—The influence of the newspaper is greater and more far-reaching than any other agency of our civilization. It has possibilities for good

and for harm. The newspaper of today encourages superficiality and non-consecutive-ness. It has not determined satisfactorily what real news is and what it may legitimately print. The comic supplements are degrading and pernicious in their influence upon the morality and manners of the rising generation. The ideal newspaper, on the other hand, should be such as would be read by all classes and such as would be believed in, though not always agreed with, because of its sincerity, honesty, and courage. The endowed newspaper would offer an experimental opportunity for putting such an ideal into practice. Such a paper need not be the organ for the exploitation of the personal views of the owner because an editor with high character and great knowledge should be in direct charge. It need not be either dull or void of news because there should be fine discrimination and selection. The duty of any newspaper is to be independent and to do what it knows to be right without regard to circumstances. Its silence can often be more efficacious than its clamor.—A. Maurice Low, *Yale Review*, January, 1913. J. H. K.

**The Sale of Liquor in the South.**—The prohibitory movement in the South is a response to a fundamental social impulse. Contrary to general assertion the presence of the Negro has been an inconsiderable factor; as a voter the Negro has neither hindered nor helped prohibition more than the white. It is not a temperance movement, but one to abolish the public retail liquor store. Taxation, and especially local-prohibition-through-special-legislation, with or without the referendum, have been the instruments for the gradual repression of saloons. The dispensary system proposed as a substitute for the saloon has proved open to grave abuses. The method of local-prohibition-through-special-legislation is the important fact in the growth of no-license territory in the South. This system is superior to local option in that it secures a nicer adjustment of law to public sentiment, with correspondingly greater administrative efficiency, both in the local areas and later in the whole commonwealth.—Leonard Stott Blakey, *Columbia University Studies*, Vol. LI, 1913.

A. H. W.

**The "Psychological Interpretation of Language."**—The opinion of comparative psychologists seems to be that savage languages are encumbered with useless distinctions, and that they are poor in general concepts and rich in minute subdivisions of the species, with corresponding dearth of ideas and superfluity of words. Correct psychological interpretation of savage languages presupposes accurate knowledge of everything savages do, or think, or say. A lack of this intimate knowledge and a difference of point of interest furnish the basis of disparaging judgment. Interpreted in the light of the social context savage languages compare most favorably with civilized. The usual method if used in the study of English would show similar alleged disadvantages. Addiction to particular terms should not be considered a reproach when it is one of the chief excellencies of style. Historical conditions, which might go far to explain multiplicity of words, have been entirely ignored in the psychological study of savage languages. It is neither possible at the present time nor necessary to give a comparative psychological interpretation to savage languages.—A. M. Hocart, *British Journal of Psychology*, November, 1912.

A. H. W.

**Changes of Climate and History.**—The importance of physical factors, especially of climate, in influencing history has long been recognized. But the effect of climate is usually held to be slow and general because based on a non-pulsatory theory of climate change. The types of evidence for climatic changes are physiographical and archaeological phenomena, plant life, and historic evidence. Investigations seem to indicate that the climate of many portions of the past was different from that of the present; that climatic pulsations with a periodicity of centuries have been the rule; and that these pulsations were essentially synchronous in the eastern and western hemispheres. The importance for history of these climatic pulsations remains to be determined. But it would seem that with respect to the regions of the ancient empires of Eurasia and Northern Africa the advance and the regression of nations and the development and the decay of civilization have depended largely upon favorable or unfavorable changes of climate. The possible effects of climatic changes are economic advantage, political stability, and religious satisfaction, or the reverse;



plagues, malaria, etc.; international peace or discord; and the repression or stimulation of particular races. Accepting the theory of pulsatory change historians may profitably examine historic facts from this point of view.—Ellsworth Huntington, *American Historical Review*, January, 1913.  
A. H. W.

**The Schoolhouse Recreation Center as an Attempt to Aid Immigrants in Adjusting Themselves to American Conditions.**—Our schools are not taking into consideration the fact that the foreigner's children come from the homes of immigrants who bring to this country a view of life which is different but not always wrong. We must teach the child to assimilate all that is good in American institutions and yet not lose the good that was brought to this country by his parents. In order to close the breach that generally exists between the child and the foreign parent, we must remember (1) that the immigrant considers play a waste of time, (2) that he is an individualist, and (3) that he has customs and sentiments quite different from ours. And we should aim not only to teach the child to play and take part in dramatics and other such things, but also to interpret to the parent the meaning and value of the child's activities. Thus through the children's play and amusements the blending of the races may be partially effected.—David Blaustein, *The Playground*, December, 1912.  
V. W. B.

**Was ist "Arbeiterschutz?"**—The various newspapers in Germany and Austria have been arousing public interest in "Arbeiterschutz" ever since the time of Bismarck. So much interest has been taken in the movement by the politicians of the Social Democratic party and of the Liberals that it is politically inexpedient for an official to oppose it. The term "Arbeiterschutz" is now being applied, not only to the protection and insurance for the injured and sick and unemployed, but also for the well, and employed laborers.—J. Jastrow, *Archiv für Rechts- und Wirtschaftsphilosophie*, October, 1912.  
V. W. B.

**Die Formen des ehelichen Geschlechtsverkehrs.**—A study of one hundred Jewish and one hundred Russian women has been made in connection with polyclinic work, with the purpose of determining the spread of Malthusianism. It was found that the lower classes of South Russian women make fairly extensive use of preventive means in sexual intercourse, and that the Jewish women use such preventive means twice as much as the Russians. The movement has spread to all age-groups of the Jews, but only to the younger Russians. The result seems to be the two-child system, which means a significant decrease in the number of children.—S. Weissenberg, *Archiv für Rassen- und Gesellschafts-Biologie*, March 13, 1913.  
E. H. S.

**"New Religions" among the North American Indians.**—The new religions which have sprung up among savage peoples after contact with a "higher" race are largely the result of suggestions introduced by missionaries and others. A study of these new religions among the North American Indians reveals important facts in regard to primitive life, as follows: the importance of the individual in the origin and development of primitive culture; the sequence of attempts to reform society upon the individual's reform of himself; the close relations existing so often between religious and social or political movements; the widespread belief in the Messiah-idea and the possibilities of improvement; the theory of a return of the "golden age"; the curious combination of a sort of generic humanity or poetic justice with race prejudices and individual ambitions; the utilization of ancient and native dogmas and ceremonies in combination with new and foreign ideas and practices; the existence in one individual of the medicine man and the prophet or reformer who really accomplishes much; the alliance sometimes of really petty frauds and deceits with a high sense of truth and noble conceptions of personal and racial duty; the irrepressible human instinct for knowledge concerning the dead and the use of alleged visits to the spirit world as the basis for projected reforms.—A. F. Chamberlain, *Journal of Religious Psychology*, January, 1913.  
E. H. S.

**Notwendigkeit einer neuer wissenschaftlichen Begründung der Sozialpolitik.**—The purpose of social politics is to increase the communal control of industry and thus to increase the share of the product received by the weak. Social politics throws

no light on whether this is to be done by the organization of laborers, by state compulsion, or by state ownership of a part or all of the means of production. Consequently social politics, as represented by Schmoller, Wagner, Brentano, and the Verein für Sozialpolitik, has no adequate scientific basis. Its purpose is the proposal of remedies, not the understanding of the existing situation; prejudices are not eliminated; standards are not made definite; policies are proposed without a knowledge of actual conditions and investigations are undertaken, not in order to determine policies, but in order to substantiate policies already determined. If social politics is to be reliable, it must have a scientific basis.—Richard Ehrenberg, *Archiv für exakte Wirtschaftsforschung*, Band, Heft, 1912. E. H. S.

**La famille et l'évolution.**—Four methods have been used in the study of the family: the evolutionary, the socialistic, the theological, and the monograph methods. The evolutionary method has not been scientific, for it has not been based on patient and methodical study of the social reality, since its facts have been selected at random, and its interpretation is not impartial. The theological and socialistic methods and doctrines are no better. The only scientific method for the study of the family is that of Le Play.—Gabriel Melin, *Revue de philosophie*, December, 1912, and January, 1913. E. H. S.

**Grundlegung einer einheitlich-soziologischen Auffassung von Staat und Gesellschaft.**—Wealth may be acquired by (1) "economic means," and (2) "political means." Most social science has assumed that law develops only after economic structures are evolved, and does not influence them. Thus there is the fallacious reasoning that through "economic means" differences in wealth arise and hence class differences, i.e., differences in political rights. On the contrary, out of "political means" arise differences in political rights, i.e., class differences, out of which arise differences in wealth. The materialistic conception of history is fallacious also because (1) it attributes social causation only to economic forces, (2) it attributes social causation only to the productive process and does not recognize the influence of distribution upon production. Besides the economic forces there are political and social factors in social evolution. The state is an instrument of the dominant class. It creates and maintains class monopolies in industrial society. These class monopolies, such as the ownership of land and of the means of production, create what Marx called surplus value.—Franz Oppenheimer, *Jahrbuch des öffentlichen Rechts*, Band 6, 1912. V. W. B.

**Ueber Wesen und Inhalt der (einzelwirtschaftlichen) Lehre von den Erwerbswirtschaften.**—The particular science of business management and the more general social sciences are mutually dependent. J. F. Schär's conclusion, expressed in "Allgemeine Handelsbetriebslehre," that private business enterprises are most intimately dependent upon their social utility, that private business management can be profitable only when at the same time it has a social utility, and that there is the greatest profit when the enterprise is socially the most useful, has a kernel of truth. There may be some relation between social utility and individual gain but we cannot say that the special object of investigation in the science of business management is the social effect of business enterprise.—Richard Passow, *Archiv für exakte Wirtschaftsforschung*, Band 4, Heft 2. V. W. B.

**The Combination versus the Consumer.**—The habits of the laborer, fixity of machinery for the capitalist, and the nature of the soil in relation to the seasons are permanent conditions of the three factors of industry. So long as such permanency exists, the natural or fair price in a competitive market will not be obtained. The assumption of fair competition is fallacious also whenever combinations and trusts arise, for the small and the large producer and the large producer and the consumer are not equally dependent upon each other. The state should protect the consumer by regulating the monopoly, and a public service commissioner should be appointed to investigate conditions and to suggest criteria for discovering a fair price, and efficient regulation.—H. B. Reed, *The International Journal of Ethics*, January, 1913.

V. W. B.

**"Are the Brains behind the Labor Revolt All Wrong?"**—Change in the industrial system can be effected without class warfare. The great evil is that the demand lags behind supply because so many have not the means to pay. The solution is the legal increase of wages and the organization of the unemployed and of the non-producing soldiers into "production-for-use associations."—Hugh Walker, *Hibbert Journal*, January, 1913. V. W. B.

**Social- und Wirtschaftsphilosophie—William Wundt als Socialphilosoph.**—Wundt's conception of the will as the primary factor or force in society and history will tend to overthrow the fallacious materialistic and teleological conceptions of history. Thus Wundt's work is a great contribution to social philosophy.—P. Barth, *Archiv für Rechts- und Wirtschaftsphilosophie*, October, 1912. V. W. B.

**La question du minimum légal de salaire dans l'industrie privée.**—The great obstacle to legal regulation of the wage is its lack of easy adaptation to the essentially mobile and fluctuating nature of the wage. Even in the same profession wages vary from place to place; the bids of laborers differ; the needs of the workers and those dependent on them are extremely different in amount. Rational legislation is therefore extremely difficult. If the legal minimum rate is lower than the current rate, legislation is superfluous; if it is higher than the normal, enforcement of the law will ruin the employers. The accompanying survey of the minimum-wage laws of Australia, New Zealand, England, Germany, and Austria is not reassuring as to the advisability of such laws.—P. Pic, *Revue politique et parlementaire*, September 12, 1912. E. E. E.

**Die wirtschaftlichen Güter als Rechte.**—The economic theory of value must classify all commodities as passive material goods and active labor power or energies. The conception of property must accordingly be extended to refer not only to things but also to outward energies. The sole condition of the execution of economic plans, physically considered, is the possession of sufficient material goods and energies. But since the economic world is not an exclusively physical system, but is subject to a legal order, there are needed also legal rights to make possible the intended use of the things and forces possessed. If all rights were abolished, the economic value of physical goods would be diminished just so far as the security of control over them was infringed. The reduction in value would be very considerable. The effect of every legal order is to raise the value of all existing goods. The values of commodities are, therefore, not physical quantities depending on the nature of the things or the labor power expended in their production, but ideal magnitudes conditioned by the existing legal order.—Dr. Andreas Voigt, *Archiv für Rechts- und Wirtschaftsphilosophie*, January, 1913. P. W.

**Alte und neue Einwände gegen den historischen Materialismus.**—Because the abuse of power (economic advantage) by one part of the population over another does not react harmfully on the former, institutions of social control have grown up in close adaptation to, and dependence upon, the economic system. The control of these necessarily passed into the hands of the possessing classes, to whose egoistic and exclusive interests they came to conform. The fundamental postulate of the theory of economic determinism is nothing more than that power is an outcome of income, and its exercise is always directed toward its own selfish ends. Social voluntarism stands opposed to this theory with the insistence that social and political events represent the expression of free human acts of will. In economics as elsewhere, scientific analysis proves that where apparently blind whim or chance rules, in reality an immanent regularity is revealed at work. The theory of the "élite" asserts that humanity is always governed by the best, i.e., those who possess the best qualities of leadership. This excludes the masses at the outset from the ability to lead and from intelligence. The presence of intelligence adapted to leadership has nothing to do with the possession of income and of authority. The ruling class does not represent an élite of intellect but a privileged class employing the authority of government for its own exclusive advantage. The objection that historic materialism ignores the modern criticism of causality and the postulate of pure functional dependence is not by the statement supported by science that the institutions correlated with

the economic system issue as a natural necessity out of the network of economic relationships.—Achille Loria, *Archiv für Sozialwissenschaft und Sozialpolitik*, November, 1912. P. W.

**Ueber die zukünftige Soziophysiologie.**—Sociology can become a natural science only by confining itself to the study of the physiological side of human relationships. Natural science deals with facts of experience, phenomena. The scientist disregards psychic processes in others than himself, as they are not phenomena. Modern sociology is full of erroneous conceptions of so-called social phenomena. Natural science is based on the principle that every external phenomenon has its cause in an external phenomenon. To explain means to establish a constant relation between phenomena of the same order. The naturalist may not have recourse to men's psychical processes in explaining their conduct. He proceeds from the data of immediate experience—a viewpoint that may be called scientific solipsism—and comprehends all our reactions within the framework of objective physiological fact. We must rid ourselves completely of the idea of man as a psycho-physical organism, and must present him merely as organism, ignoring his psychics entirely. Sociophysiologie must base itself on the external physiology of the individual organism. Psychological sociology will attain a high degree of development only on the basis of a mature physiological sociology.—G. P. Zeliony, *Archiv für Rassen-und Gesellschafts-Biologie*, July-August, 1912. P. W.

**Foreign Legislation and Labor Disputes.**—England, in looking about for precedents of legislation affecting labor disputes, has considered the methods employed by certain Continental powers. These powers have established special and permanent tribunals which have jurisdiction over industrial disputes and questions, and, in varying degree, possess powers of mandatory and directory enforcement of their sanctions. The general tendency in the *Conseils de prud'hommes* in France, the industrial courts in Germany, the court of arbitration in Denmark, and the boards in Switzerland seems to be, in case of failure of these boards to arbitrate satisfactorily, or to effect conciliation, to have final decision to public opinion.—Norman Bentwick, *Journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation*, October, 1912. R. E. S.

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